THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM.....Editor
R. B. THOMPSON.....Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1865. NO. 78.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues.).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.

Go In!

Was all Gen. Grant considered necessary to say to Sheridan, and victory was ours. With the same confidence, in a meritorious article, we say go in and buy Sawyer's Barber's Soap, and pleasure will be your reward.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

Rival College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets
Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending December 9, 1865:
J. T. Paxton, Hartstown, Crawford co., Pa.
J. S. Vanvoorhis, Monongahela city, Wash. co., Pa.
J. B. Henry, Hartstown, Crawford co., Pa.
J. R. Stiver, Harmonsburg, Crawford co., Pa.
W. M. Mossman, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa.
J. S. Muller, Dogtown Borough, Allegheny co., Pa.
S. S. Glass, Remington, Allegheny co., Pa.
A. D. Bock, Edensburg, Lawrence co., Pa.
T. J. Ohl, Rockhorn, Col. co., Pa.
D. R. Calhoun, North Jackson, Mahoning co., O.
A. S. King, Unity, Col. co., O.
N. Purdue, Chillicothe, Ross co., O.
T. Rex, Wintersville, Jeff. co., O.
W. J. Gilmore, Whitesburg, Allegheny co., Pa.
P. Iardid, Tarentum, Allegheny co., Pa.
H. Lockhart, Sharon, Mercer co., Pa.
T. H. Gay, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
D. D. Jones, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Walters, Shippensburg, Cumb. co., Pa.
F. O. Powell, Greensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
E. B. Clouse, Manchester, Allegheny co., Pa.
F. Sattler, Allegheny city, Pa.
E. H. Tullis, E. Fairfield, Col. co., O.
J. E. Donnely, Wesley, Venango co., Pa.
W. G. Shields Kratz, Tod. co., Pa.
J. N. Ballard, West Newton, Allen co., O.
J. B. Rees, Ada, Hardin co., O.
J. W. Shaw, Oil City, Venango co., Pa.
For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Skates,

At James Bown's, 136 Wood street.

Country Merchants.

Presuming that this class of our readers, in common with all others, are desirous of knowing where they can make their purchases to the greatest advantage, we have been at considerable pains to ascertain the fact. This we have done, too, for the reason that we are ambitious that our city should receive its full measure of patronage in all branches of trade—at least so far as it is entitled to it—and we therefore possess the assurance that dry goods can be purchased at as great advantage here as in any city whatever, and that if merchants would become satisfied of this they have but to visit the wholesale and retail establishments, and especially that of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. This firm, in order to place themselves on a perfect equality with the very best Eastern houses, have established a permanent purchasing department in New York city, and offer to sell at the same advance on agents' and importers' costs as the very cheapest of their competitors, saving thereby the expense of travel and transportation. All who have tested the matter will, we believe, confess that what we say has been verified in their experience, and we recommend all to try it.

Central Park Skating Club.

Proposals will be received until December 15th for the lease of the Restaurant and Skate rooms of the Central Park Skating Company, 203 Liberty street. For further information apply to D. P. Corwin, Superintendent, office Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Penn street, or to John K. Shinn, P., Ft. W. C. R'y Co.'s Freight Depot, Penn street.

Skates,

At James Bown's, 136 Wood street.

Where to Get Them.

If you want the best, most reliable and in all respects the most meritorious and satisfactory Sewing Machine made, you can obtain it at 58 Fifth street, 3d floor, and order one of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. There is nothing like them, and certainly nothing which we can recommend with half such confidence to our readers.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Do You Want Furs?

J. H. Hillerman, No. 73 Wood street, has at present the very finest assortment of dress furs, such as muffs, victorines, cuffs, collars, &c., &c., done up in all sorts of European styles, and American furs. Call and see this stock, and do not fail to observe that the number is 73. While there see the stock of sleigh and riding robes.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Ladies' scarfs, fur trimmed hoods, balmoral and hood skirts, Germantown and Saxony knit goods, in all kinds, at the low prices of the day, at Bates & Bell's 21 Fifth street.

Skates,

At James Bown's, 136 Wood street.

General Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a large stock of standard makers of domestic goods in the basement of Brunot, Bruce & Co.'s A and B, foreign and domestic Skirts, of well known brands; Keystone, Waterville, Home, Middlesex, Waterville, and Lady Washington Shawls, Prints, of all standard brands; Muslins, of all widths; Blankets, all sizes and weights; Merinos, Silks, Colorings and Delaines. Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

It is a Fact,

That more suffering, disease and distress is alleviated by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure than by any other one medicinal preparation extant. It is infallible in Dyspepsia, general Debility, Lassitude, Nervousness, Impotence, Indigestion, and is an immediate cure for any Disease of the Stomach and Bowels. For sale by J. Fleming & Co.

January 2, 1866.

Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute opens. Send for catalogue to Rev. R. T. Taylor.

Picture Frames.

For this class of goods, H. D. Brecht & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street, offer unusually fine inducements. All varieties will be found. An elegant display of Prints and Catholic emblems will also be found among the stock.

Skates,

At James Bown's, 136 Wood street.

Fashionable Clothing.

Business suits, ready made overcoats, from $30 to $45, at No. 32 St. Clair street. Wm. Ladley & Co.

Country Merchants

Buying dry goods will find that the best place to make their selections, either in the East or West, is Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. We say this much for this firm, because we believe that it is but justice to them to do it; too many of our merchants are of the opinion that goods in assortment, and at the lowest prices, can only be had in the East, and we therefore take great pleasure in saying this firm will satisfy all who will give them a call that Pittsburgh can furnish them with the goods and at right prices.

Skates,

At James Bown's, 136 Wood street.

Cloaks.

Great bargains in these goods can now be found at Gardner & Schlieter's, 99 Market street. Cloaks at $6 75, cheap at $10. Cloaks at $10, cheap at $15. Cloaks at $12 50, cheap at $18. Cloaks at $16, cheap at $25. Cloaks at $20, cheap at $28. Cloaks at $22 and $25, cheap at $35.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles alighty or by the dozen, at 64 Fifth street. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

For Winter Use.

The cold term is rapidly approaching, and with it snow may reasonably be expected. Persons who wish to be prepared in time should call upon Dorsey, Day & Hayden, No. 81 Wood street, where they can procure Colerain No. 1 X, No. 1 XX and No. 1 XXX Buffalo Robes, well tanned and dark colors, Wolf Robes, Lap Blankets, Rugs, &c. They have also on hand over 500 assorted Horse Blankets, ranging from $1 50 to $40 each. Also, all kinds and sizes of Sleigh Bells, wholesale and retail.

Before Buying

Your dry goods be sure to visit Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Don't be Induced

To buy your dry goods of any kind before visiting Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

TWENTIETH REVENUE DISTRICT.

A Franklin correspondent of the COMMERCIAL states that the taxes in the Twentieth Internal Revenue District of this State for the month of October are larger than those in this district for the same month, and were as follows:—

Monthly List	$51,319 17
Special List	276,139 54
Total	$327,458 71
Refined oil, bonded, 636,3834 gallons.	

Military Resignations.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President: Major General Benjamin F. Butler, to date November 30th; Major General John A. Dix, November 30th; Brigadier General John T. Croxton, December 2d; Brigadier General J. H. Ketchum, December 2d; Colonel H. L. Scott, October 31st, 1865.

Colonel Scott, who is Assistant Adjutant General, it will be remembered, was relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office at the request of General Sheridan, who suspected him of complicity in furnishing military information to the enemy. He has been residing in Paris since then.

THE SINKING FUND SYSTEM.—Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, of New York, in a review of the origin and adoption of the sinking fund system, says, that it is the best by which to extinguish a national debt, and quoted the example of England, whose rich men are the richest and whose poor are the poorest, as a proof of the terrible effects of a constantly increasing national debt. Assuming our debt at $3,500,000,000, he presented the following propositions:

Thirty-three millions, annually invested and improved at the rate of six per cent., would extinguish the debt in thirty-three and one-third years.

Sixty-six millions, annually invested and improved in the same manner, would achieve a like result in a little more than twenty years.

Ninety-nine millions, annually invested and improved as above, would be productive of similar effects in about eighteen and three-fourths years.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER MINE.—This mine is now being successfully worked, yielding six hundred pounds of mineral per day. From the whole mass of mineral, which is found in the veins, one-fourth is pure silver, and one-half of the remainder is rich in silver. The assay of a mass of rock from the mine has been made, and it is found to yield two hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton.

The Daily Commercial

THE BRITISH CAPITALISTS AND PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

THE PROPOSED BROAD GAUGE ROAD TO NEW YORK—ITS INFLUENCE ON PITTSBURGH TRADE.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The movements of Sir Morton Peto and his associate British capitalists interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, leave no room to doubt their purpose to obtain from the next Legislature, if practicable, authority to period and carry out their project of a *broad gauge road westward from New York through the heart of Pennsylvania.* The scheme is a bold one and deserves to be carefully canvassed in all its bearings. It should not be rejected merely because it is a scheme of British capitalists, who can no longer find profitable employment for their money in blockade running; nor yet because British capital has ever been the enemy of Pennsylvania interests, whether encountered in the mine, the workshop, the rolling mill, or the factory. But if it threatens the subversion of Pennsylvania interests, the destruction of our extended improvement system, heretofore so carefully fostered by the State, and is designed to draw off the trade and impair the prosperity of our great cities, it becomes a matter of the most serious concern, and to no section of the State more than to Pittsburgh. Our system of improvements, projected by the Improvement Convention which met at Harrisburg in 1825, and which was subsequently adopted and energetically undertaken by the State authorities, was grand in conception, and had for its principal object the development of the resources of the State, while by attracting trade to convenient and natural centres, it contributed to the advancement of our great cities, —one in the east and the other in the west—by adding to their wealth and business prosperity. The same policy has since prevailed, and although the improvements have passed under State control, and canals have been largely superseded by railways, the purpose has been uniformly to make all these various enterprizes subservient to the interests of the State, and by building up our great commercial and manufacturing marts and adding to the facilities of trade with every section of the State, to advance the interests of the whole people. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are our natural trade centres, and toward these all our railways converge, while new branches are being run out in every direction from our main lines and water courses, each promising the development of some new section, and adding to the aggregate of the business and commercial prosperity of the whole.

Such being our system of improvements, and such the interests fostered by and dependent on them, the project of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, which threatens to disturb their harmonious working, and part with the trade to a point outside of Pennsylvania, cannot be regarded with indifference. The purpose of the company, as explicitly declared in their act (ex of agreement with the Catawissa road, which they have recently leased, is to make a great route through the middle of Pennsylvania from the West to New York, and this not only to intercept the trade of the West now seeking Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but to draw off also the business of the local lateral lines penetrating our rich mining districts, and making the whole tributary to New York. There should be no hesitation in rejecting this whole question. It is fraught with danger to the interest of the State, and will alike injuriously affect the business and prosperity both of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The company have already leased and have possession of the Sunbury and Essex Railroad in New Jersey, extending from Hoboken to the Delaware river near Easton, a distance of 80 miles, and also the Catawissa road extending from the head of the Schuylkill Valley near Tamaqua westward to Milton, on the West Branch, distant 85 miles. Between these two roads lie the Quakake and Lehigh Valley roads, the former of which is now in use by the Atlantic and Great Western Company by running powers, and to construct a new and shorter route of about 50 miles, from the termination of the Catawissa road, through Wind Gap to Belvidere on the Delaware, and thence to the Essex road. Westward from Milton a new road of not less than 200 miles is to be constructed to Oil City and Franklin on the Allegheny, via Bellefonte, Clearfield and Brookville, and from Franklin westward across Mercer county to same point on the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is the audacious undertaking on the part of a foreign corporation, is to be carried out under a variety of local charters, of which they have possessed themselves. One of these, indeed, is made a party in the enterprize, and the lease of the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and of the Western Central and Atlantic and Great Western Railway Companies." It is on the Western Central which the company chiefly rely for the rights they design asserting in the extension of their road west from Milton, they having been chartered many years ago as the Philipsburgh and Waterford Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from Philipsburg, in Centre County, to Waterford, near Erie, and subsequently their title was changed to "Western Central Railroad" but they have never so much as attempted to locate or be constructed a foot of road. The charter is now owned by the Atlantic and Great Western Company, Mr. T. W. Kennard being Vice President, and Mr. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary, both officers of the parent company.

It remains to be seen how far this scheme can be carried out without additional legislation, and what may be the power of the State in the premises to protect her own interests and those of her citizens. The question is likely to be a prominent one at the approaching session of the latter, and the capital of which these gentlemen make such lavish boast, will be freely expended to accomplish their purpose. There may be legal points involved in the controversy that will render the scheme abortive, but these should not be depended upon to lull the people into fancied security. The great question to us is, what will be the effect of such a highway through our State upon the interests of Pittsburgh? It is true that a branch to Pittsburgh is said to be part of the project, and we shall thus gain an outlet to New York without any saving in distance. But will such a road bring us trade? Is not the whole scheme hostile to Pittsburgh? She is now a great centre, from which eight or nine railroads radiate. Will not the contemplated trunk line, eighty miles north of her, intercept the trade she now commands, and disrupt a system that has made her permanent? What trade can it possibly bring her? And is not the promised branch road designed to draw off trade from her, for the benefit of these foreign capitalists, rather than to second the efforts of her own people to give her increased facilities for her interior lines?

The oil trade has been a source of incalculable advantage to Pittsburgh. Her connections with the great producing region of Venango are yet imperfect, and for four months in the year almost entirely cut off. Just so distressing this she commands at least half the entire trade. The receipts by river and rail the present year will reach nearly one million barrels. Will this trade be advantaged by the contemplated road sweeping directly through the heart of the region? Or may not the trade during the winter months will Pittsburgh be likely to receive, with this direct route eastward open? And how much when, as is often the case, it is an object with dealers to throw their stocks speedily into the eastern markets? These considerations deserve the careful attention of every citizen interested in the continued prosperity of Pittsburgh. There may be a diversity of opinion, even among the wisest, as to the effect of this scheme on the part of a foreign corporation that suddenly bounds into prominence under charters granted by the Legislature for quite another purpose; but if nevertheless deserves to be carefully and thoroughly canvassed, while there is yet time to arrest it if fraught with danger.

The enterprize is in direct conflict with our State policy. It disrupts our whole improvement system, and jeopardizes the investments of our people to the amount of hundreds of millions. It divides the State from east to west, creating a diversity and conflict of interests which no legislation can reconcile, and makes the north-west half absolutely a dependency of a commercial metropolis outside of our own State limits. The interests it assails are varied, embracing not only those of the State, but every citizen of the State. FRANKLIN.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.—A singular and inexplicable case of attempted murder has just occurred at Chicago. It appears that a fair looking young physician, named Miller, an only boarder in a private house, was left with its mistress by the proprietor for several days. On the return of the latter he suspected the intimacy of his wife and Dr. Miller becoming alarmed for his safety proposed to leave. As he was bidding the family good-bye the infuriated husband inflicted a dangerous wound on his head with a flat-iron, from the effects of which he now lies in a semi-unconscious state, now and then uttering a few incoherent words that give no clue to the author of his misfortune. The wife is still engaged in ferretting out the jealous husband.

The office of Ross & Co., West Troy, New York, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. They darkened and defended the doors and windows by packing sheets over them, and then blew open two safes, from which they extracted $20,000 in 7-30s, $1,000 in bank bills, and $600 in specie. The valuable papers escaped with the money, and there is no clue to their identity. There was a private watchman in the mill, some distance from the office.

AID FOR SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN PASTORS.—The several Presbyterian congregations of Louisville, in behalf of the Kentucky Board of Aid for Southern pastors, have raised the sum of $500 for the relief of their destitute brethren.

MARYLAND GRAPE CULTURE.—A company of Italians have purchased land in Clarksburg district, Maryland, for the sole purpose of raising the grape and making wine. Clarksburg is the native place of the Catawba grape, from which the finest wine in the United States is produced, and Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, who has made the culture of the grape and wine his study for years, says that the soil of Clarksburg district is peculiarly adapted to the grape.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Difficulty.

Back Down of the English Ministry.

The Queen Our Friend.

North Carolina Senators to Apply for a Seat To-Day.

The Joint Resolution on Reconstruction.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Entertainment to Ohio Delegation.

Reorganization of Southern U. S. Courts.

The Governorship of New Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

Probable Back Down of the English Government.

The State Department received by the last steamer from Europe an important dispatch from our Minister to England. There is strong reason to believe that England, under the new ministry, will back down from her position on the Alabama question, and at once consent to a just and equitable adjustment of the questions in dispute. The temper of the last dispatch from the State Department, and which emanated from the President himself, was calculated to open the eyes of the English Government. A gentleman writing from England to a gentleman in this city, by the last mail, remarks that the Queen is our friend, and she will not allow Earl Russell to take any position which will cause an estrangement of the two Governments.

Wm. A. Graham.

A Senator elect from North Carolina, arrived here this morning. He says that his State has fully complied with all the requirements of the President, and therefore expects to be admitted to his seat in the Senate. He adds, that North Carolina will not send another Senator unless he is not admitted. He will ask for no new credentials presented to-morrow.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

Meets to-morrow, to take definite action in regard to the Stevens joint resolution. It will pass with such amendments as will be acceptable to a majority of the Senate. Senator Sumner with a few friends, will endeavor to pass it just as it came from the House.

Pardoned.

The President has pardoned private Mecane, of the naval service, who enlisted in Cincinnati, and was afterward tried by court martial and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for desertion of duty. Congressman Eggleston indorsed the application.

Treatment to Ohio Delegation.

Postmaster General Dennison last evening entertained the Ohio Congressional delegation at his residence.

U. S. Circuit Courts in Southern States

The Senate Judiciary Committee will soon report a bill to perfect legislation for the better organization of United States Courts in some of the Southern States in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Message. Its special purpose is to secure the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

Governor of New Mexico.

Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, of Kansas, is to be appointed Governor of New Mexico, in place of Connelly, the present Governor. His commission will be made out this week.

Conference Between Gen. Logan and Secretary Seward—The President's Course—States which have Adopted the Constitutional Amendment—Proposed Reorganization of Louisiana—Extension—Revision of the Pension Laws—George N. Sanders Heard From—His Mission to France—Postal Service in the Southern States—Consulates—Mexico, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Maj. Gen. Logan was for a long time in conference with Secretary Seward yesterday, on the subject of affairs connected with the Mexican mission.

Whatever truth there may be in the recently published rumors respecting the President's contemplated action, with regard to the Southern States, it is well known that he has, in all cases affecting restoration, as they arise, and thus far, acted in accordance with, and is the best exponent of his own policy, hence being unwilling to disclose what course he will pursue in future. Speaker Colfax has been in the habit of and consults with but few, if any, members as to the construction of the standing committees. The Speaker is one of much tact, and in having legitimate business before the House, and also to an energetic class of men here, known as "lobby."

Official information has been received at the Department of State of the ratification of the amendment to the constitution upon the subject of slavery by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Missouri, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Nevada, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vermont, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia. These make twenty-three States. Telegraphic information has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the Legislatures of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Alabama. No information of any kind has been received of its adoption or rejection by the Legislatures of Mississippi, Oregon, Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Official intelligence of the rejection by the Legislatures of Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey has also been received. Immediately after the passage of the resolutions by Congress, on the 18th ult., the Secretary of State was forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Governor of each State, and some time ago the Secretary also sent a circular to the governors requesting them of the duty imposed upon them by the 5th article of the Constitution, in order to give public notice when the amendment shall have been ratified by the requisite number of States. From this it will be seen how desirable it is that the States which have not reported upon the matter should lose no time in doing so.

General Butler, it is said, has submitted a proposition for the revision of the existing army regulations, which has received the approval of many prominent General officers. The plan contemplates that no soldier shall be permanently assigned to duty without a regular officer's instruction, and proved himself capable of properly taking care of a horse; that one-third of the cavalry consisting of the regular regiments, shall be kept dismounted, with only a sufficient number of horses for instruction in artillery, and the effective organization be thoroughly instructed, mounted and sent to the field, it shall not require any recruits until refilled to the minimum of rank and file. By this there will be no troops in the field but the most efficient.

Senator Morgan proposes to introduce next week a bill to revise the Pension Laws, and make them more uniform in their operation. Under the laws in force, a soldier who has lost both arms, legs or eyes, gets twenty-five dollars per month for life. This is grossly unjust, as far in the same wretched condition gets only eight dollars.

A letter received here from London, speaks of the arrival there of George N. Sanders, and of his visit to Lord Palmerston. Sanders' errand, says whose acquaintance he made when United States Consul during Pierce's administration. His interview with Palmerston was short, he was sent by Jeff. Davis to negotiate with Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, he not having been interviewed by the Emperor, and that the invasion of Mexico was intended chiefly as a blind to cover the plan then agreed upon, for which the Emperor insisted on being seemed in possession of Sonora, Sinola and Lower California. Sanders left London in a rage, remonstrated and offered much greater inducements than Mexico presented, but the Emperor was inflexible.

Under the head of temporary service, under contracts that expire in June next, the Post Office Department has ordered the additional mail facilities in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to the following routes in Mississippi. Also a number of miles of service added is five hundred, embraced in sixteen routes, and including sixty-two routes, embraced in five routes, and including forty-one offices; in Louisiana, one hundred and seventy-five miles, embraced in two routes, including eleven offices. Liberal terms are also being offered responsible parties to engage in mail routes to Austin and many other parts of Texas, Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. Southern Texas is to be supplied by ocean mail routes likely put in operation from New Orleans to Brasheer, over the Opelousas Railroad.

The only consulates now open are a few isolated and unimportant ones, the largest salary among the number being but little more than $1,000 per annum, and the majority not more than fifteen hundred dollars, while most of them have no emoluments save the fees that are instituted at the four hundred dollars per annum.

General Logan's instructions are being prepared, it is said, to accompany President Juarez wherever he goes. The policy of our Government will be such as not to embarrass him.

The State Department is in receipt of an important dispatch from Minister Adams.

It is alleged that the Southern Express has been appointed in the South who cannot take the oath of loyalty prescribed by law. This was the cause of the resolution of inquiry in reference to office holders.

A letter from Georgia says that none of the Congressmen elected will be admitted upon take the test oath. Most of them were in the rebel army, or held office under the rebel government. Commodore Tattnall and Gen. McLaws, formerly in the rebel service, are living in Savannah in a destitute condition.

The evacuation of Chihuahua by the French is fully confirmed by an official letter just received from Juarez, dated Chihuahua, Dec. 1st. Cruil, at that city, dated October 8, 1865, and addressed to the commanding officer of the French States forces at Franklin. This movement of the French is construed that their commander has adopted the attempt of bodily annex the United States in close subjection to the Imperial government in this country is materially increased by foreign enlistments.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The Colorado sailed to-day, taking $1,040,000 in treasure, $20,000 of which is for New York. Coal oil is a shade firmer; sales of petroleum at 60@65c. Greenbacks, 69c. Copper mine, 1@1 1-8c. Currency, 32 50; Savage, 37 50; Yellow Jacket, 35 87.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—The steamer Worcester, for the Baltimore and Liverpool line, sailed to-day, having been detained over one week on account of defective machinery.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUNKARD OIL AND LEAD REGION.

Result of Assay of Lead Ore.

The Locality of the Lead Mines.

A GOLD SHAFT GOING DOWN.

INTERESTING FROM OIL CREEK.

Three Wells Injured by Fire.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK, PA., December 5, 1865.

Notwithstanding this region is generally what the physicians would term "distressingly healthy," the undersigned has been for some days past quite unwell. The result, I presume, of bad colds. This will account for my silence. Interesting items have not been wanting, but a lassitude amounting almost to stupor, succeeded violent pains in my head, back and limbs, totally unfitting me for business.

Mr. Wm. K. Mapel and his partner have returned from the Lead Regions, bringing confirmation strong of all heretofore related of that wonderful region. In fact, surpassing all former estimates of its extent and richness. During their last visit a number of strangers were there prospecting, prominent among whom were some leading citizens of Pittsburgh. All of whom can, and I presume, are willing to testify to the truth of all the COMMERCIAL'S statements.

The following, from a Pittsburgh chemist of established character and reputation, will fully explain itself:

PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1865.

W. B. HAYS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have carefully examined the sample of minerals 77 and given you the result of the analysis:

Galena Lead, 80.62; Sulphur, 13.49; Silica Sulphuret of Iron 4.89.

The ore is free of silver and other metals, such as zinc, antimony, &c., and would produce a very pure, soft lead. OTTO WUTH.

This is five per cent. richer than the estimate first given in the COMMERCIAL. Mr. Mapes says there are numerous unmistakable evidences of the partial working of different veins, at different times, some so ancient that forest trees of considerable size have grown up in the trenches and in others bushes. The digging was continued as far into the hill as could be done without stripping or drifting, proving that the old miners were but badly provided with tools, or afflicted with laziness, and ceased to follow a vein as soon as the mining required any considerable amount of labor. I incline to the belief that the greater part of these ditches or trenches, all of the later ones, were the work of the white hunters who followed hard upon the retiring footsteps of the aborigines. The country is and has been for years filled with adventurers in search of oil discoveries and working of the lead mines. The whilest are more than realized in the discovery of the latter. Lead, lead, lead.

The petroleum interest is flourishing. My predictions of a month or two back are verified. Sloan's well and the well of the Wolfe, McKnee & Co. are now pumping the sherman test—say, about 100 barrels a day. Sloan's is in Holland and his fair to be an excellent well. I know nothing of this company, but am really glad that Mr. Sloan has struck oil so well. It is this industrious, moral and clever young man and deserves success. The old "Kramer" is steadily and coolly, but somewhat unsteadily, pulling out of our "longest-headed" business men bought an interest in her a few days ago, closing with the price of $50,000. I was told that he realized the amount paid for his bargain, and do not doubt that he could have had more if he desired it. At least, is the opinion of another "long-head." Not mine.

The "Union" has had the damages to her machinery repaired, and is again pumping nicely. With a good engine of sufficient power it would be one of the most valuable in the region. Under the laws in force, a soldier who has lost both arms, legs or eyes, gets twenty-five dollars per month for life. This is grossly unjust, as far in the same wretched condition gets only eight dollars.

A letter received here from London, speaks of the arrival there of George N. Sanders, and of his visit to Lord Palmerston. Sanders' errand, says whose acquaintance he made when United States Consul during Pierce's administration. His interview with Palmerston was short, he was sent by Jeff. Davis to negotiate with Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, he not having been interviewed by the Emperor, and that the invasion of Mexico was intended chiefly as a blind to cover the plan then agreed upon, for which the Emperor insisted on being seemed in possession of Sonora, Sinola and Lower California. Sanders left London in a rage, remonstrated and offered much greater inducements than Mexico presented, but the Emperor was inflexible.

Under the head of temporary service, under contracts that expire in June next, the Post Office Department has ordered the additional mail facilities in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to the following routes in Mississippi. Also a number of miles of service added is five hundred, embraced in sixteen routes, and including sixty-two routes, embraced in five routes, and including forty-one offices; in Louisiana, one hundred and seventy-five miles, embraced in two routes, including eleven offices. Liberal terms are also being offered responsible parties to engage in mail routes to Austin and many other parts of Texas, Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. Southern Texas is to be supplied by ocean mail routes likely put in operation from New Orleans to Brasheer, over the Opelousas Railroad.

The only consulates now open are a few isolated and unimportant ones, the largest salary among the number being but little more than $1,000 per annum, and the majority not more than fifteen hundred dollars, while most of them have no emoluments save the fees that are instituted at the four hundred dollars per annum.

General Logan's instructions are being prepared, it is said, to accompany President Juarez wherever he goes. The policy of our Government will be such as not to embarrass him.

The State Department is in receipt of an important dispatch from Minister Adams.

It is alleged that the Southern Express has been appointed in the South who cannot take the oath of loyalty prescribed by law. This was the cause of the resolution of inquiry in reference to office holders.

A letter from Georgia says that none of the Congressmen elected will be admitted upon take the test oath. Most of them were in the rebel army, or held office under the rebel government. Commodore Tattnall and Gen. McLaws, formerly in the rebel service, are living in Savannah in a destitute condition.

The evacuation of Chihuahua by the French is fully confirmed by an official letter just received from Juarez, dated Chihuahua, Dec. 1st. Cruil, at that city, dated October 8, 1865, and addressed to the commanding officer of the French States forces at Franklin. This movement of the French is construed that their commander has adopted the attempt of bodily annex the United States in close subjection to the Imperial government in this country is materially increased by foreign enlistments.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The Colorado sailed to-day, taking $1,040,000 in treasure, $20,000 of which is for New York. Coal oil is a shade firmer; sales of petroleum at 60@65c. Greenbacks, 69c. Copper mine, 1@1 1-8c. Currency, 32 50; Savage, 37 50; Yellow Jacket, 35 87.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—The steamer Worcester, for the Baltimore and Liverpool line, sailed to-day, having been detained over one week on account of defective machinery.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

New York Custom House Frauds—Parties to be Tried before a United States Court—Admiral Palmer to Command the East India Squadron—Emigrants Arrived at New York—New Counterfeits—Appeal for Aid for Freedmen—Arrested for Attempting to Bribe a Treasury Agent—Georgians Appealed to to Support the President, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The case of the people against Wm. B. Barney, Bentham Fabian and Capt. R. Chauncey, charged with an attempt to defraud the Internal Revenue of forty thousand dollars, has been transferred to the United States authorities, and will be tried in a United States Court. Indictments having been found against them by a United States Grand Jury. The case came up again before Justice Dowling yesterday morning, when that magistrate decided that he had jurisdiction in the matter, but stated that as the offense charged was committed against the Government, he thought it best that the proceedings against the accused should be conducted in a United States Court, and that he would, therefore, hand them over to the National officials.

Acting Rear Admiral James S. Palmer, the new commander of the West India Squadron, reported for duty yesterday to Rear Admiral C. H. Bell, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Admiral Palmer has designated the armored Ironsides, Commander Murray, now at the Navy Yard, as his flag ship, and will sail in her for his new district of operations in a few days. Commander Corbin has been detailed as flest captain of Admiral Palmer's squadron, and is, therefore, chief of staff to that officer. Paymaster James N. Carpenter has reported as fleet paymaster of the West India Squadron.

The Episcopal Freedmen's Aid Commission have addressed an appeal to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church for immediate and generous relief, and especially for the department of physical relief. Remittances of money may be made to R. R. Burgin, Esq., Treasurer, No. 78 South street, New York.

The steamers Tyler, Verona and Constitution, from Savannah on the 6th, have arrived with 2,000 bales of cotton.

The Savannah *Herald* states that G. B. Lanier and son were arrested for attempting to bribe a Treasury agent, who had collected undisputed cotton.

The Savannah *Herald* of the 6th has an important editorial in which it adjures the Georgia Legislature to so act as to have the effect of bringing back the North and strengthening the evidences of the partial working of different veins, at different times, some so ancient that forest trees of considerable size have grown up in the trenches and in others bushes. The digging was continued as far into the hill as could be done without stripping or drifting, proving that the old miners were but badly provided with tools, or afflicted with laziness, and ceased to follow a vein as soon as the mining required any considerable amount of labor. I incline to the belief that the greater part of these ditches or trenches, all of the later ones, were the work of the white hunters who followed hard upon the retiring footsteps of the aborigines. The country is and has been for years filled with adventurers in search of oil discoveries and working of the lead mines. The whilest are more than realized in the discovery of the latter. Lead, lead, lead.

The petroleum interest is flourishing. My predictions of a month or two back are verified. Sloan's well and the well of the Wolfe, McKnee & Co. are now pumping the sherman test—say, about 100 barrels a day. Sloan's is in Holland and his fair to be an excellent well. I know nothing of this company, but am really glad that Mr. Sloan has struck oil so well. It is this industrious, moral and clever young man and deserves success. The old "Kramer" is steadily and coolly, but somewhat unsteadily, pulling out of our "longest-headed" business men bought an interest in her a few days ago, closing with the price of $50,000. I was told that he realized the amount paid for his bargain, and do not doubt that he could have had more if he desired it. At least, is the opinion of another "long-head." Not mine.

The "Union" has had the damages to her machinery repaired, and is again pumping nicely. With a good engine of sufficient power it would be one of the most valuable in the region. Under the laws in force, a soldier who has lost both arms, legs or eyes, gets twenty-five dollars per month for life. This is grossly unjust, as far in the same wretched condition gets only eight dollars.

A letter received here from London, speaks of the arrival there of George N. Sanders, and of his visit to Lord Palmerston. Sanders' errand, says whose acquaintance he made when United States Consul during Pierce's administration. His interview with Palmerston was short, he was sent by Jeff. Davis to negotiate with Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, he not having been interviewed by the Emperor, and that the invasion of Mexico was intended chiefly as a blind to cover the plan then agreed upon, for which the Emperor insisted on being seemed in possession of Sonora, Sinola and Lower California. Sanders left London in a rage, remonstrated and offered much greater inducements than Mexico presented, but the Emperor was inflexible.

Under the head of temporary service, under contracts that expire in June next, the Post Office Department has ordered the additional mail facilities in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to the following routes in Mississippi. Also a number of miles of service added is five hundred, embraced in sixteen routes, and including sixty-two routes, embraced in five routes, and including forty-one offices; in Louisiana, one hundred and seventy-five miles, embraced in two routes, including eleven offices. Liberal terms are also being offered responsible parties to engage in mail routes to Austin and many other parts of Texas, Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. Southern Texas is to be supplied by ocean mail routes likely put in operation from New Orleans to Brasheer, over the Opelousas Railroad.

The only consulates now open are a few isolated and unimportant ones, the largest salary among the number being but little more than $1,000 per

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Those who snuff the scent of war with England in the President's Message are the same class of persons who smelt it in every breeze before the message was read or written. This grand document is not at all belligerent in its tone, either toward England or France, the only nations with which we have any prospective difficulty, great or small, immediate or remote. While evidently firm in its maintenance of the interests of the country and of right, it is pacific in expression and sentiment toward others, and does not indicate by the remotest inference a probability of any collision with them. With England the adjustment of differences has scarcely more than commenced, and it would be a very poor compliment to the wisdom and discretion of the President to suppose that he would employ menacing language at this early stage of it. This would be to prostrate the efforts already commenced in good faith, and which the President, as well as the loyal mind of the country, desires to see successful in the settlement of disputed national questions and securing the individual indemnity for their losses.

Since the feeling of wrong done by England began, there has not been a doubt on the public mind that the Government would take cognizance of it and in due time pursue the proper course for obtaining redress, and for settling international laws on such an interpretation as to prevent a repetition of the wrongs. The message shows that the expectation is well founded, but it encourages no hope which any class of politicians or citizens may entertain of a precipitate or premature urgency, even to a rupture of friendly relations. And the same policy which has deferred this matter to the more pressing one of suppressing the rebellion, will bear the further delay, should it be necessary, till the damages done by the rebellion are, in a good degree, repaired, and the country recovered from the shock and the losses which it has encountered.

It might be highly romantic to rush out of a domestic war into a foreign one; but there are other and wiser ways of demonstrating our national vitality and of enforcing our rapidity in recuperating. That we *could* do so-and-so with foreign nations, is not perhaps the best of reasons for making the attempt. The numerical force and indomitable bravery of our armies are easily cited, but it costs money to keep such armies afoot. To relieve the country of its financial burden, is a promising and wide field for the exercise of financiering skill, rather than to increase the load. The settlement of labor in the channels of profitable industry, is more agreeable to the wish and interest of the people, than the immediate disturbance of its peaceful flow. The reduction, in due time and measure, is a more pleasant prospect than the increase of taxation; as is also the wholesome extension, than the annihilation of commerce. Moral considerations also, connected with the lives of men, and with the civilization of the age, suggest the preference of peace to war, negotiation to the arbitrament of arms.

Such considerations as we have referred to—the national condition, the public interest, the popular wish, and the moral aspects of the case—we have no doubt, have their full weight in the policy of the Government, and will not be put in abeyance by the sinister intrigues or noisy clamors of those who have hereditary antipathies to gratify, or ambitious projects to achieve.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The enlargement of the *Times* is likely to constitute a new era in the history of the Metropolitan Press. The movement has already had its influence on the other leading journals. It is given out that the *Herald*, when it gets into its new building going up on the site of the old Museum, will be increased in size, and reduced to three cents in price. The *World*, it is said, will soon follow the example of the *Times*, and that ultimately the *Tribune* will follow suit. This movement has no doubt been stimulated by the fact that the Press of New York city has fallen behind the journals of the principal cities of the West, and consequently has ceased to hold the relation it once held towards the great reading public. We question very much whether it can ever regain it. The liberal use by the Western Press of the telegraph, the energy thrown into its management, and the talent it employs, have created for it a field and an influence with which it will be difficult for the New York Press to compete with any considerable degree of success. The habits of the reading public have changed, and the Metropolitan journals have ceased in a measure to be regarded as the prime necessity they once were. As local journals have increased in excellence, they have taken the place of foreign journals—and thus they will go on increasing, and narrowing the circle of the Metropolitan Press, both as to circulation and influence.

To the perception of this, we presume, the present revival by the leading New York journals is mainly owing—but while it will result in making them better papers, it will not restore the lost field and influence.

THE EXPLOITS OF OUR NAVY.

With the exploits of our navy every true American has reason to be proud. With the reduction of the rebel fortifications on the coast, the capture of New Orleans, Hatteras, Port Royal, and other places, and many other gallant actions which shed perpetual glory on this arm of the service, the country is familiar. The prizes captured during the war, of all descriptions, number eleven hundred and fifty-one vessels, including two hundred and ten steamers, chiefly English blockade runners, with valuable cargoes; rams and gunboats, seventeen, in addition to three hundred and fifty-five vessels of all sorts burned, sunk or otherwise destroyed. The value of the whole lot captured and destroyed, (nearly all English property,) is set down at thirty-one million dollars, prizes to the amount of over twenty-one millions having already been condemned, with other cases still before the courts.

The resources of the Department for the last fiscal year were over one hundred and forty millions, and the expenses nearly one hundred and seventeen millions; the balances on hand, including appropriations untouched, foot up to one hundred and forty-two millions, and the expenses of the ensuing year are set down at the greatly reduced figure of about twenty-four millions.

Since the close of the war the various fleets have been cut down from four hundred and seventy-one in January, carrying two thousand four hundred and fifty-five guns, to twenty-nine in December, with an aggregate of two hundred and ten guns. There are now five efficient squadrons in foreign waters—the European squadron, under Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, seven vessels; the Brazil squadron, ten vessels, Admiral GORDON; the East India squadron, four vessels, Admiral BELL; the Pacific squadron, Admiral PEARSON, eleven vessels, and the West India squadron, Commodore PALMER, nine vessels.

MILL-STONES.—The heaviest mill-stones hanged about the neck of the southern people at the present time, are their politicians of that sort to which Governor HUMPHRIES, of Mississippi, and the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* belong. There are not many maddened to the same degree of arrogance. But these are a sample of a very bad class, who are doing their people great injury by impotent displays of insane passion and folly.

THE FENIANS.—"Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble," outside and in, abroad and at home. The foreign difficulties of this fancy state are followed by internal ones more affecting to the feelings of leaders in the brotherhood. The Treasury is the scene of the agitation. Bubbles and counter bubbles have been blown. A warning against bogus bonds of the Irish republic has been issued by Senators of the same and published in the newspapers. What penalty is annexed to the crime of issuing bogus bonds of the Irish Republic has not been made known, but it must be a "cap and bells" at the very least.

The folly and perhaps worse than folly of this society, or brotherhood, or republic, or whatever name it bears, will be likely to reach its culmination when the scramble for the gathered funds gets fairly agoing. That it has begun would seem to be indicated by the publication to which we have referred. The parade of its nomenclature—its Congress, Senate, bonds, &c.—does not appear well in our country. There are enough without this, to divide and waste the loyalty of the ill-informed persons among us. The allegiance of every citizen, native and adopted, is due, whole and entire, to the United States, and, to no prince, king or republic besides. If the Irish republic, whose Senate and Congress hold their sessions in New York, is a mere fancy, then it is a fraud upon the deluded persons that pay their money to support it. If it is a reality, then it is an indignity to the United States Government.

EDITORIAL FAITH.

NEW YORK, December 8.

To all Editors:

A limited number of copies of the President's Message were sent to us on Monday morning, and we mailed a single copy to one editor in each of the most important cities, and we gave all the instructions by telegraph and mail that seemed to us necessary to insure the simultaneous publication of the document by all the daily papers. On every future occasion we shall take care to confide documents to editors who do not require the formality of a regal bond to insure their compliance with an act of clear honor.

D. H. CRAIG, Agent.

We are glad to see Mr. CRAIG taking this position. It is important that good faith be observed by journalists in the publication of copies of official documents furnished in advance of their delivery. That the President's Message was prematurely published is a circumstance of which we had not heard until Mr. CRAIG's card appeared; and we do not see how it could have happened when it was not delivered to any editor until half-past one o'clock on Tuesday. There were, however, some irregularities with the reports of the Lieutenant General and Secretary of War. The Chicago *Tribune* had a copy of General Grant's report, and the Washington *Chronicle* had a copy of Stanton's report, in advance. They were probably not in a position further than to be the recipients of unwarranted favors from the chief of the War, or some of his subordinates. As for our enterprise in publishing Grant's report before it appeared in New York, we received it by telegraph with assurance that it could be published in advance without any breach of confidence whatever.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The above is the first we have heard, in any form, from Mr. CRAIG on the subject of the Message. So far from the above having been sent "to all the editors," we met it first in our Cincinnati contemporary. Probably Mr. CRAIG did not regard Pittsburgh as "one of the most important cities;" at any rate, we received the message from him, by mail or otherwise. So much for that part of his card, which, so far as we are concerned, is without a grain of truth. We presume Mr. CRAIG can explain.

The business of distributing the Message and the other documents was badly managed. So far as our experience went, we are free to say the management was well calculated to stimulate the "bad faith" complained of. From beginning to end we were studiously kept in the dark. As late as Sunday night before the meeting of Congress, the head of one of the Departments, speaking by authority, assured a gentleman by whom application was made on behalf of the Pittsburgh papers, that advance copies would not be sent, whereas copies were already on their way,—but it was as late as Tuesday noon when we received the assurance that the message would be furnished at all. We were therefore put on our resources, and we will say that Grant's Report was at our disposal hours before the reading of the Message. The offer, so far as we know, contemplated no bad faith by any one. We did not, however, accept it, but used the copy sent us with the Message through the War Department. We are bound to say, therefore, but without knowing precisely where the responsibility should rest, that the only "bad faith" we know of seems to lie on the part of some one at Washington, or with Mr. CRAIG; for a gentleman acting in behalf of the Pittsburgh press as late as Monday evening, *was* assured that no advance copies would be sent, when they had already been sent, including the report from the Department from which the assurance came; and all that Mr. CRAIG says above, so far as we are concerned, has not one word of truth in it.

At half past one o'clock on Tuesday, we were handed copies of the Message, GRANT'S Report, and the Report of the Secretary of War. They had been sent here in advance to the agent of the American Telegraph, who acted under instructions from the War Department. Copies of the Interior and Post Office Reports were sent by mail. The other reports were not sent here, whereas all of them were sent to other cities so long in advance that they were issued with the Message. If there was not bad faith in this, there certainly was gross blundering or marked partiality. We must not be understood as laying it at the door of the War Department, to which we are under obligations for whatever we received, except the two Reports sent by mail.

We think the mistake was in not dealing frankly with the press, which should have been told on what it could rely. Instead of this, it was dealt with distrustfully, to say the least,—in our case, with deceptive assurances. So far as we know the attitude towards the press was equal to saying—do the best you can. Some did it; part of them succeeded well, and a part of them, we presume, failed altogether. We hope for better things next time. As it was, however, we were enabled, through a little extra energy, to do about as well as the best of them. Had we been deaf to all such assurances, we should have done correspondingly better. We do not think, however, that the readers of the COMMERCIAL had much to complain of, but they might have had more to thank us for.

ROME.—The withdrawal of the French troops which have for sixteen years been the guard of his Holiness in the midst of his subjects, has been commenced. The consequences of it begin promptly to appear. The Pope's soldiers have already had some business in their line, in encounters with the brigands, which appear to be a formidable class—rather larger too than any other country can boast of. It is said that the Pope's troops behaved remarkably well on the occasion, and it is possible they may protect their master as successfully as the French mercenaries have done. If they can keep down the Roman people as well as the brigands, the holy father is quite safe.

THOSE who, six months ago, wanted to quarrel with ANDREW JOHNSON, and did their best to sow the seeds of distrust, are not expected to confess their error now, although they cannot fail to perceive it. His position on the great questions of the day is not only indorsed with unprecedented unanimity by his countrymen, but will elevate the Republic in the estimation of the nations of the earth. Surely, it is something to have "a tailor" for President—when he makes so good one!

NEW PLAN OF PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Secretary MCCULLOCH has received from a lady in New York, the sum of fifteen dollars, which is five per cent. of the amount of all her property, as a voluntary contribution towards paying off the National debt. The like action on the part of every citizen would solve the problem involved in the expenses of the war. This woman's letter is a model for patriotism and gratitude.

THE CHICAGO TIMES LIBEL CASE.

The libel suit of Van H. Higgins, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, against Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, after a trial of two weeks, came to an abrupt and ridiculous conclusion on Friday evening, the counsel for the plaintiff taking a non-suit after the arguments of counsel had been concluded. The alleged libel was contained in the publication of certain facts relative to a fraudulent real estate transaction, in which a soldier's widow was defrauded of her home and home. The facts as published were reproduced on the libel trial, and in some particulars were proved by plaintiff's witnesses. Mr. Storey disclaimed any malice in the publication complained of, but stated that he made it from a sense of duty, more particularly as Higgins was a Judge and connected with the administration of public affairs.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Post Master General DENNISON's Postal money order system has been fairly tried, and proved to be a great success. It has grown as fast as was safe or expedient. It has safely transmitted a vast amount of money—nearly a million and a half of money in small sums; and, including all the incidental expenses of creating a new branch, it has cost the country over and above the receipts from fees, but the mere *bagatelle* of seven thousand dollars. This is a safe and sure business.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Ohio Pomological Society, which met in Cincinnati last week, adopted a resolution earnestly entreating the President "to appoint a competent man to be the head of the Department of Agriculture, the incompetency of the present incumbent being a source of general remark and complaint from the intelligent agriculturists of all parts of our extended country."

GOLD.—The permanent decline in the price of gold, which appears to have commenced, is regarded as the first fruit of the declared policy of the Financial Secretary. People are waiting to see prices decline with gold, but the opinion of the Secretary is that they will have to wait for some time.

COTTON STATISTICS.—Messrs. Neil Brothers & Co., of New Orleans, estimates the old cotton crop of the Southern States, in May last, at 1,650,000 bales, and the new crop at 2,100,000 bales.

JUDICIARY.—Judge Hadley, of the Ohio Supreme Court, has resigned, and a well-known lawyer named Alphonso Taft appointed to his position by the Governor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Orthodox Quakers are likely to divide on the question of establishing Sunday Schools. The question is agitating the yearly meeting in Philadelphia, and if the friends of the proposed schools prevail, the minority, who look upon the act as a departure from the spiritualism of the sect, will withdraw and organize another meeting.

The following table shows the number of Savings Banks and depositors, and amounts of deposits in New York and New England:

States.	No. Banks.	No. Depos'rs	Am'nts.
Maine	15	18,000	$3,672,975
New Hampshire	28	17,175	7,961,588
Vermont	30	11,294	5,356,248
Massachusetts	97	291,916	62,337,691
Rhode Island	21	60,827	12,815,000
Connecticut	31	121,982	29,141,288
New York	73	456,721	111,783,423
Totals	295	983,911	$881,176,306

In addition to the proposed tunnel at Washington street, Chicago, which will be commenced early next spring, the Board of Public Works has decided to recommend the construction of a second tunnel. The cost of the two tunnels will not be less than $500,000. It is now settled, beyond dispute, that tunneling the river is the only possible way to provide necessary and adequate means of accommodating the gigantic and increasing tide of transit between the several divisions.

A frightful story comes from Bautzen, in Saxony, concerning the execution of a man named Botune, who had been sentenced to death for murder. Arrived at the foot of the guillotine, Botune fought furiously, crying out from time to time to the public to save him, and asserting his innocence. At last the priest came to the assistance of the executioner, but even then it was impossible to get the condemned man under the knife. He did, in fact, an exceptionally strong *bedeau de théâtre* seized him by the hair and threw him down. He was tied with the leather thongs usually used for that purpose, and more than once broke them in pieces. At last he was secured, after a terrible struggle, and, having been thrown on his back, was thrust under the blade of the guillotine, which fell immediately and ended the strife. His last words were: "Human justice is butchery."

The London *Patriot* of November 9th, in a leading editorial, alluding to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops and the general condition of Popedom, says: "The curtain is beginning to lift a little on the great drama of the coming year. Great as are the domestic interests of England, France, Germany and America, the main interest is still centered in the eternal gather mound Rome. There lies the heart of the coming struggle, and the actors are already placing themselves for their several parts."

Judge Duplantier, of New Orleans, lately decided that the value of a pew in church might depend in a great degree on the "legitimate pride of a father to establish a gifted daughter with the benefit to be derived from the increased position" in question. This is something new to come from the judicial bench, though not otherwise.

At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dr. Stevenson Macadam read a paper, in which he protested against the use of the new toy called Pharaoh's serpent, because one-half of a six-penny serpent contained sufficient poison to destroy a human life in a few hours and three-quarters, and they were consequently very dangerous playthings to be introduced into the nursery. Each package of the serpent contains two poisonous ingredients—mercury and sulphocyanide acid.

Some playful persons, not sympathizing with the anxiety of a number of soldiers now in Washington to obtain an early copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, procured some of the yellow paper covers with which the report is bound, and, substituting the following blank pages, created a tremendous excitement among the anxious. Immense bids were at once offered for the work.

The English courts of appeal have decided that if the husband and wife have known nothing of each other's existence for seven years, either of them may marry again without being guilty of bigamy, and that the burden of proof lies upon the prosecutor in the case, and on this ground—that it is contrary to the spirit of the English law that a prisoner should be called upon to prove a negative.

France has now seventeen large commercial steamers running between Europe and the American continent and two more will be ready a few years ago the Mediterranean service was which that country produced in the way of a steam commercial navy. In May next, five steamers will run constantly between Havre and New York.

Competent judges estimate that there are over one thousand persons in Washington looking for employment in the different departments of the Government in the capacity of individuals will doubtless return to their respective homes, conscious of the fact that there are no vacancies in the War, Navy, Interior, and Postoffice Departments, there are on file over twenty thousand applications for clerical appointments.

The immense aggregate of luggage carried on the New York Central may be inferred from the fact that no less than two hundred and twenty thousand checks are in use on that line—those cost eighteen cents apiece, making the trifling sum of $39,600 for this item alone. The actual sum and pieces of baggage are sometimes checked at Albany in a single month, while each separate station has its ledger, containing a record embracing checks for every other station on the road. Every month a general distribution of these checks is made, and a complete refunding of stray checks to the head office in this city is effected.

Mr. Conway, late of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Louisiana, is about to proceed to England, for the purpose of inducing the capitalists to American cotton-fields, and satisfying them that the freedmen will work for those who will pay them for their labor. For all the above explanations this ground.

When it is remembered that one acre of good cotton land will produce more cotton than is now required to purchase it and pay for the labor of its production, it will not be difficult to comprehend how rapidly this subject will secure the attention of enterprising men.

The Galveston *Bulletin* has the following: "We are advised that a colony is being organized in Duchess county, New York, designed to settle in Texas, for the purpose of engaging in wool-growing and agricultural pursuits.

A proposition has been laid before the Governor of Mississippi for shortening the river between Cairo and New Orleans. The projector claims that the distance can be reduced from 1,200 to 900 miles. The current would be increased one-fourth. A part of this scheme is to dam up the river, so as to throw its waters into the Atchafalaya and Red River. By so doing the commerce of New Orleans, an iron lock would be placed in the dam, so as to let boats into and out of the Mississippi through Red river.

It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts, at present, to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and that two thousand vessels are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard one hundred millions of bushels of grain, two millions of hogs and a half a million of cattle annually.

From present indications, it is probable that the Convention of agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers, which is to meet at Bloomington, Ill., on the 11th and 12th instants, for the purpose of discussing the most equitable mode of locating the Industrial University of the State, and also for the purpose of considering the question of the transportation of produce from the Northwestern States to the East, will be attended, not only by delegates from all parts of Illinois, but from many other States, and its character therefore will be somewhat National. It is to be hoped that the deliberations of the Convention may eventuate in the device of some means by which the present heavy burden under which the Western farmer groans, owing to the inadequacy of the means of transporting his produce may be effectually removed.

INSTINCTIVE PRUDENCE.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Richmond, gives a narrative of the conversation held by him with Governor Pierpoint. In it the Governor gave the following singular illustration of the forecast shown by the negroes as to the result of the war, which is the more striking from its contrast with that blind confidence which many white people in Richmond showed in the Confederacy, down to its last hour:

"Mr. Pierpoint further told me a curious circumstance: when the condition of the freedmen was investigated this autumn, it was found that they had parted with every dollar of Confederate currency almost as soon as it had come into their hands, and the sum in the city had over $20,000, $15,000 of which he had hoarded in gold, and $5,000 in greenbacks. Others had spent their Confederate notes in the purchase of land about town. These well-to-do negroes had kept stores or amassed money in domestic service, and it is fair to infer that their masters had taken as good care of themselves as their servants managed to do."

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY CONTEST.—Since the result of the recent election for Mayor of New York city has been announced, many and various facts connected with the election have been brought to light which reveal the demoralized condition of police in that metropolis. It is reported that the sum of $125,000 was expended by the four different candidates for the mayoralty—Wood having spent $40,000; Hall having spent $20,000; Mozart Hall is "minus" $20,000 on Hoffman's defeat; the McKeonites have spent $15,000 to elect Gunther, and the Republicans $30,000 to defeat Hoffman and elect Roberts. The estimate on Gunther is probably too small. He is known to have risked $5,000 on his election two years ago which he was successful, and he showed signs of being equally sanguine of success this time. The "many-rainy pools" are said to have contained over $30,000, which sum was won by and divided between the originators of the scheme—two notorious gambling men.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The new Commissioners, Major General Curtis, Colonel Simpson, United States Engineer Corps, and Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, appointed by the President to examine the recently organized sections of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas, reports the road completed for sixty miles from the eastern terminus, Wyandotte. The first forty miles were accepted by the Government some two months ago. That portion, of sixty miles, from forty to one hundred miles, is said to be a better road than the first forty miles. The company is also building a branch railroad from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and expect to have their main line completed to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty six miles from Wyandotte, by July next. The Leavenworth branch will be finished by the 1st of May. The road is now a running road, the railroad from the capital of the Union to the capital of Kansas, about 120 miles.

THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter, referring to the feeling produced by the reading of the Message, says: The sensation to-day has been that President's Message. The effect of that document upon the public mind has been as inspiriting as the action of the House yesterday, under the whip and spur of Thad. Stevens, was depressing. Confidence has once more taken the place of gloom. The effect has been magical and as marked as were the brilliant victories during the war upon the public mind.

PROTECTION DEMONSTRATIONS.—We learn that Mr. John L. Hays has been elected Secretary of the "National Association of Wool Manufacturers," and has begun operations by the publication of an address in which he demonstrates that the manufacturers of wool must be protected, but that the bulk of the raw material must be admitted at a nominal rate of duty.

Senor B. Ocuna, special Envoy from the Republic of Chili to the United States, gave a sumptuous banquet at Delmonico's, New York, on Wednesday night, to a number of South American gentlemen now in that city. The Monroe doctrine was strongly advocated, and European interference on this continent strongly deprecated.

IRREGULAR ARMY OFFICIALS.—Major Pomeroy, of Louisville, Ky., has been dismissed from the army on charges of refusing to discharge the duties of his office, because he could not get his pay increased. He, which, by-the-way, was greatly in excess of his

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is an interesting and important document. It speaks in flattering terms of the patience of the people under the burdens of taxation, and shows from statistics that the aggregate receipts for the past fiscal year have been largely in excess of those of previous years.

The following statement exhibits the amount of receipts from internal revenue for the past three years: Receipts for 1865 (nine months), $146,000,192; 1864, $116,850,072; 1863, $211,129,028. The commissioner says the actual cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue will amount to two and three-quarter per cent. of the receipts. The actual annual cost for the collection of the customs amounts to three and one-half per cent. of the receipts, which is much below the cost of collecting the customs in Great Britain.

Among the articles from which the internal revenue of the United States is derived, it may be interesting to enumerate the following: bank dividends, $3,387,209; Railroad dividends and interest on bonds, $3,564,491; insurance companies, $1,726,160; salaries of officers of the United States Government, $2,886,855; revenue stamps, $11,102,-485—for the last three months of the current fiscal year; licenses, $12,586,691; incomes, $20,967,190, or about six millions more than in 1864. Of the amount collected from incomes in 1865, $27,153,-163 were returned as five per cent. upon incomes above ten thousand dollars; $122,770 at three per cent. upon incomes less than ten thousand dollars, and $3,667 upon incomes from United States securities.

Of the amount collected in 1864 $6,913,881 were returned at five per cent., $7,859,050 at three per cent., and $75,378 at one and one-half per cent. Of that collected in 1863 $807,181 were returned at five per cent., $9,934,748 at three per cent., $1,607,236 at one and one-half per cent., and $136,462 at one and one-half per cent. The receipts from iron and steel in the various forms of manufacture obtained, were $9,915,415, for nearly six millions more than the previous year; from refined petroleum and coal oil, $8,017,262, being an increase of about $800,000 over 1864; cigars, $3,369,418; tobacco, $8,016,119; fermented liquors, $5,567,291; distilled spirits, $16,919,653, or nearly thirteen millions less than the previous year.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to explaining why the receipts from distilled spirits, with a tax of two dollars per gallon, are so much less than they were when the tax was but two cents per gallon. The receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated to reach $77,000,000, or about sixty millions more than last year. The Commissioner suggests several amendments in relation to stamp duties, the duties of the Tax Commissioner and other changes in the law whereby doubtful points can be definitely settled.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The report of the Hon. Joseph R. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, transmitted to Congress by the President on Tuesday, shows that the number of Army invalid pensions allowed on original applications during the year ending June 30, 1865, was 22,767. The number of said rate of $1,306,812.90. The average number of Army invalid claims, of both classes, admitted during the year, was 1,523, at an annual rate of $1,200,760.

The whole number of claims of widows, mothers, minor children and orphan sisters of deceased officers and soldiers of the late war of Revolutionary allowed during the year, on original applications, was 4,605, at an aggregate annual rate of $2,302,500; and the average individual rate of $16.66. The number of pensioners of this class increased during the same period was fourteen, at an aggregate annual amount of $2,334, and a grand annual total of $84, given a total of 21,376, and a grand annual amount of $3,609,312.

The whole number of widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were allowed pensions on original applications during the year, was five, at a yearly amount of $226.76.

The amount paid to Army invalid pensioners, during the year ending June 30, 1865, was $4,-960,437; to widows, except Revolutionary, mothers and orphans, whose names were on the army pension roll at the close of the year, $1,326,000; to Navy invalids, $46,000; to widows, $56,740, and an average individual rate of $108 per annum.

Of Revolutionary soldiers and widows there were enrolled, at the same date, 10,731; the yearly amount of pensions paid to the soldiers and widows of Revolutionary soldiers (their number are pensioned under four different acts, the last of January 7, 1862) was $1,306,812. The pensions only to those whose marriage with the deceased soldiers took place before the close of the year 1800, and who were at least forty-five years of age. Of this class there are eighty-two years since. Of this class there are over twenty thousand applications for clerical appointments.

The total amount paid to Navy invalid pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1865, was $46,000. The total amount paid to the widows or dependents of Navy officers or seamen during the same period was $56,740. The whole amount of Navy pensions thus paid was $250,-000.

There were on the Navy pension-rolls at the close of the fiscal year, the names of 850 invalids, the yearly amount of whose pensions was $61,-584. Also, 1,000 widows, at $72,000 per annum, as an aggregate annual rate of $98,584. The total number of Navy pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year was 1,850, calling for an annual payment in round numbers of $250,072 92.

The pensions for the several States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia are not paid, of course, suspended on the outbreak of the rebellion. Since the close of the war a gradual resumption of the payment of pensions in these States, in accordance with an order of the President of the United States, has been attempted. By an act of Congress it is proved February 4, 1862, the payment of any pension due to any person residing within the Government of the United States, or in any manner encouraging the rebels, or manifesting sympathy with them, is absolutely prohibited. Most of the appropriations for pensions, within the last four years, have been drawn from private banks. The greater part of the money thus appropriated should be paid to any pensioner.

The names of all pensioners, who were such prior to the rebellion, have been stricken from the rolls of the above-named States, and applications have been adopted in accordance with which those heretofore enrolled in those States, and able to prove their continued loyalty in act and sympathy, throughout the war, may have their pensions restored.

The whole number paid warrants issued during the year ending September 30, 1865, was 1,105, granting 58,466 acres of public land, to 1,105 claimants. The number of applications received under the act of February 11, 1847; one under the act of September 28, 1850, and 1,104 under the acts of March 3, 1855, and May 14, 1858.

The Commissioner estimates that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $1,500,000 will be required for the payment of pensions.

Report of the Controller of the Currency.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke presents a complete statement of the year's work, which we print in full. The report is accompanied by about 140 pages of statistics, relating mainly to the condition of the national banks. Since the last annual report, 283 new banks have been organized, and 261 State banks converted into National banks. Whole number of national banks to November 1, 1865, of which 646 were voluntary and 52 conversions from State institutions. Two banks have failed. The result of the conversion has been either to diminish than to increase the circulation.

Nations' bank notes in circulation October 1 were $176,789,420; State bank notes, legal tender and inactive currency, $10,214,956, excluding bank notes not issued, the whole amount of the national circulation at that time was $186,-004,376, from which the Controller issues a large deduction to cover notes issued in excess of circulation. National bank notes outstanding to banks are $109,452,915; compound interest notes, $146,000; certificates of indebtedness, currency in United States Treasury, $36,230,140; altogether $289,935,097; leaving the actual circulation $186,004,376.

It is recommended that, as the most efficient means to curtail expansion, a system of compulsory funding of all the legal tender notes be adopted. The emergency which required an irredeemable paper currency no longer existing, no municipal or other payments should be made at the earliest possible moment. As one step toward it, the tariff should be so modified as to discourage inordinate importations; increasing the tariff as gold and foreign exchange recede in price, and lessening it as they appreciate, but unsimplified. In addition to $120,000,000 from the tariff, the Controller's estimates are $60,000,000 from whiskey; $15,000,000 on tobacco; $15,000,000 on cotton; $24,000,000 from stamps; $20,000,000 from incomes; $10,000,000 from gross receipts; $10,000,000 of gold in the aggregate $300,000,000, a sum probably $100,000,000 in excess of expenses, the whole of part of which could be used to greatly reduce the debt. By restricting the Internal Revenue tax to a few articles, the cost of its collection would be greatly diminished, and dissatisfaction with the law be abated. The Controller protests warmly against all schemes of State taxation of National securities as a violation of public faith, and proposes the transfer of the bureau from the administration of Washington to New York, as demanded by economy and convenience.—*New York Tribune.*

RELIGIOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AND INSTALLATION.—An Ecclesiastical Council of Congregational churches will meet in the Plymouth congregational Church, on Liberty street, on WEDNESDAY next, for the purposes in connection with the installation of Rev. Henry D. Moore, as pastor of that church. The Council will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the usual examination of the Pastor elect.

The public services of the occasion will take place, by kind consent, in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Ira Wolcott, of Cleveland, will deliver the Sermon on the occasion, and other services will be conducted by other clergymen of the denomination. The public are affectionately invited to attend.

decll-2t

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the stomach, with sour eructations and acidity, costiveness and loss of appetite, gloom and depression of spirits, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, disturbance of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, pain in the back part of the head, fever, and a sallow countenance. These are some of the symptoms of this great remedy.

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer, suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this terrible disease, the first dose will be a trial. The genuine article is sold by

N. WISHART & CO., Druggists,

oct7 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea sickness, either on the railroad cars, and is the most reliable preventative of danger from change of water and diet. Price 50 cents. be without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer, like alcoholic beverages, all of which are more injurious than beneficial, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this positively.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth street. dell

A. BRADLEY..... W. VANKIRK..... J. S. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURER EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,

(Coal Stoves.) the

POMONA, AND IRONSIDES,

(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Salesroom corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. dell

CAST BALLS AND BARS FOR Double barrel guns, for sale by

dell 139 WATER ST.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

JUST OPENED

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

At 25 cents—1 case Polka Spot ALPACAS, double width.

At 37½ cents—1 case printed MERINOS.

At 31½ cents French MERINOS.

At 25 cents—2 cases dark DELAINES.

At 18½ cents—2 cases full colored PRINTS.

At 18½ cents—2 bales UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.

GREY BLANKETS,

WHITE BLANKETS,

PLAIN FLANNELS,

PLAID FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

SHAWLS,

HOODS,

COMFORTS,

COVERLIDS, etc., etc.

Together with a full and complete assortment of every article in the Dry Goods line.

WHOLESALE DEALERS are invited to inspect this stock before making their purchases.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

180 and 182 Federal street,

dec11 Allegheny City, above the Market.

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for 830 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of our best known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 15th 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator" in our Rolling Mills, Nail Mills, Forges & Cog Mills, & giving it and no other. We find it to be the best article we have ever used for the purpose.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

110 Water and 101 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865. ROSS, BEATTIE, KIRKPATRICK & CO., 22 Market street, Gentlemen: I find your Mineral Lubricator for the last year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best. N. Lard Oil, to use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS.

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865. Messrs. Ross, Beattie & Co.: Gentlemen: We have been for the last year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Wardlow, Kemp & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on our car, running 2,200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tried.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Schoonmaker, Scott & Jones, Long Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Tubes.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages, to suit purchasers. dec7 3m

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF.

25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams,
25,000 " Dried Beef,
50,000 " Bacon Sides,
75,000 " Bacon Shoulders,

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

dec11 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

Plans and specifications furnished, estimates &c. dec8

CORN.

Prime old shelled corn, arriving and to arrive daily

dec9 303 Liberty street.

WANTED

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—A furnished room with board

The Daily Commercial

THE TELEGRAPH---ITS HISTORY.

Electricity and its Use---Its Application to the Transmission of Words---The Telegraph and its Inventor. When and Where the Discovery was made. How Mocked at. Received the Invention---Aid from a Stage Driver---Caution---Assistance from the Government. Sidicule---Thrown on the Invention---Its Progress---Incidences. A near Era Created---Facts about Telegraphing---A Bird's Eye View of its Operations---A new Field of Labor for Women---Telegraph Companies---The Atlantic Cable, &c., &c.

The employment of electricity for telegraphing, naturally succeeded the discovery that the shock could be transmitted long distances, through connecting media with great rapidity. The hitherto isolation of the electric fluid was first brought to notice about one hundred and six years ago, but it was not until the year 1819 that electro-magnetism was discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen. In the following year, (year before last) Singer of Halle discovered the methods of increasing the reflection by placing the wire that carries the current around the needle, and Umpire, Steinheil, Cooke, Wheatstone, Sturgeon, Henry and others, subsequently made many and various new discoveries, some of which have been proved to be of great scientific value, and with slight modifications and improvements, as the steam navy he have been applied to the science of telegraphing, or the transmission of words at long distances. But the inventor of the telegraph now in use in all civilized countries on the globe, is Samuel F. B. Morse. Full of years and honors, and loaded down with royal and imperial favors, and what is of more worth to an American citizen, crowned with the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, Mr. Morse leads a quite retired life in the greatness of New York, which is the center of the telegraph interests for the United States. Mr. Morse was the second a New England clergyman, a boy of rare in his day, who made his pulpit the fortress in which to battle for what he conceived to be the truth in the dark and trying days in which he lived. He was one of the few who threw the shield of his courage and character over the vicious physician at Watertown, when he braved public indignation by the introduction of vaccine. He also gave the arm of one of its own family to the fatal virus, when the world believed it was a slow but sure process of turning the human family into cattle. Dr. Morse met that the second son of such a man should change the face of the world and link the name and fame of his father and family to an invention by which men "can send high sing that they may go and say unto him, here we are---almost in defiance of the sacred words, "by no circumstances attending Morse's great discovery will not be uninteresting. In the year 1832 a packet ship left Havana for New York. The passengers were merry and intelligent. They beguiled the tediousness and the long voyage by scientific discussions. They indulged in speculations; the discoveries of the day passed in review---wonderful things were told of electricity. Among the passengers was Mr. Morse, who, after listening to a recital of wonderful things concerning electricity, by a fellow-passenger, quietly remarked, "If these statements are true---if such discoveries have really been made---then I can send a message by lightning round the world." Then and there the great discovery was made. On the wide Atlantic---as if the invention that was to change the face of the world scorned the narrow limits of States or Nations---on the wide sea, whose waters touch all climes and bind all the nations of the earth in bonds of unity on the great highway of the commerce of the globe, the great telegraph system came to its birth. The packet ship reached New York in safety. Professor Morse had been absent from his family and native shore for about three years. His friends having been previously apprised of the time he would probably arrive, were assembled on the dock waiting to receive him. But he seemed not to see them. He made no personal or social inquiries for his family, from whom he long, so long, had been absent. He seemed like one demented. He accepted the warm and cordial greetings coldly. His friends were grieved that so short a time and so changed a genial friend into what they now looked upon as a morose and unfeeling man. But he was big with a great discovery that was to agitate and bless the world. He had no thought, no feeling, to faculty for anybody or thing till the telegraph was a living and beyond dispute by the side of the great inventions of the age.

The pathway of the telegraphic inventing was through secret, incredulity and derision. It was the old story of the persecution of Galileo and the refusal of the old monks to look through the telescope lest they should be convinced---it was the old story of Harvey, demonstrating his theory of the circulation of the blood to a gain-saying generation, losing his practice, and, as men thought, losing his senses and going to insane---it was the old story of intelligence with the devil, on the part of the poor printer, who cut out of the first wooden types with his pen-knife, and brought to the eyes of the terrified citizens the full printed page; it was Columbus amidst wild voyages to a new world; it was her darling from his indignant countrymen, and not daring to go out of doors at night, because, he said, the great plains of mid-ocean could be stayed; it was Fulton starting on his steam vessel up the Hudson river, while a crowd of fashionable gentlemen, who had been early and complete failure. The telegraphic demonstration was slow; great difficulties had to be overcome, before the telegraph was a working success. Prof. Morse faced all opposition. He battled all ridicule and defiance. His attempt to obtain subscribers to the stock of the company was nearly a failure; shrewd men---men of forecast would have nothing to do with the fairy scheme, or the visionary inventor. One of the sharpest men in the street, who might, if he would, have controlled all the lines in the land, only shook his head at the proposal. "It will give Prof. Morse $100 as a present, and the great bear of Wall street, "that is a dollar for investment." So the whole nation felt. A few men joined the new invention, but they were as poor as the inventor. They had no money and little influence.

But this was not true of all who had heard of the marvellous invention. An enterprising man in Western New York, who was the first to run a line of stages West, and ran the earliest expresses, saw the future of the telegraph. He grasped it with his whole soul. Men laughed at his folly. He told the derisers that the telegraph would succeed the mail. Then his friends said, "Oh, the man is certainly mad." But confident in the success of the invention, and as a benefactor of the public, too, Prof. Morse and his few friends clung to the great discovery of the age. Poverty, like an armed man, came upon him. Inventors must eat, and those who harness the lightning cannot live on air. Men can now well afford to talk, and Prof. Morse, with his regal income, can afford to hear of his baffled in those dark days to keep the wolf from his door---how poorly he was dressed---how mean were his shoes---how meagre his purse.

At last, aid from the Government was promised to run an experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. But the discreet Government was to pay nothing till the line was in actual working order, and *a bona fide* message sent over the wires from the Monumental city to the seat of the Federal Government. So little faith had the leading men of the nation, at that time, that the thing was at all practical. How John C. Spencer, of New York, was then at the head of the U. S. Treasury. He, certainly, possessed the average intelligence of the people. He it was, who must pay the money after the message had in reality passed over the wires. But he had not the least idea of what the invention was, and, in a conversation with a gentleman, Mr. Spencer asked, "how large a bundle could be sent over the wires," and "whether the thing would not be so if they would." What wonders that an old lady carried her green umbrella into the office of the company at Buffalo, with a request that "it might be sent to Cleveland by lightning." It was supposed by scientific men that a trench must be dug from Washington to Baltimore in which the lines could not be worked, and this delayed for a long time the completion of the line to the Capitol. All the preliminary troubles over, however, the inventor saw the wonder of the brain development, and take its place among the most beneficent discoveries of the world, and Morse's name placed high among the names of his race---he saw himself and children raised to affluence, which was liberally shared by those he loved, so, too, he stood by him in all of his trials, and with him breasted the storm of continuely and scorn. Now, there is nothing like enough could be said in praise of the inventor, that as to meet the demand, companies multiplied, wires spread under all parts of the broad heavens, and ran in all directions over the land and under the seas. Three gold lines were created, the "Morse Company," so well known, took the lead. Hendee's lines, with a printed name, became popular, and Paine's more curious and interesting than all, took down the message, and by an electrical process, changed the characters by obliterating a part of the words and all done in an instant.

At last, a consolidation was suggested and agreed to between the three existing companies. All the lines then in operation, with the consolidated company were called the "Six Nations Telegraph Company," after the six Indian Nations. A division was also made of the territory of the United States, and the companies occupying certain portions, took each a name by which it was to be known. To the "American Telegraph Company," to relocated in New York City, was allowed the vast section from Halifax to New Orleans, with its branches leading to Canada. The "United States Telegraph Company" took the inland lines, and embraced the different telegraph companies in the land that consolidated in the "American Telegraph Company." Then a consolidation introduced a new era in telegraphing. It called into the service of the lines the ablest talent in the land. In the telegraphic office, and all the principal shops in the country, it produced harmony, concord and system among the lines. "The public are the gainers by these consolidations," so the company say. The monopoly has not only not increased the tariff of prices as they affirm, but has arranged the prices greatly lower down than they were before, the companies having resolved to make the telegraph a public necessity to every man, and not a luxury for the rich. The reach of all classes and conditions, rather than the financial consideration purpose. During the war, all the lines, and the wires of the land, and when they were raised, they were raised to ten times, while the nearly all the increases of the land was raised from one to three hundred per cent. But it is evident that a large part of the present rates charged from the use of the telegraph is the present high rates. It is now could be made as universal as the most common of the necessities of life, and would not be uninteresting. In the year 1832 a packet ship left Havana for New York. The passengers were merry and intelligent. They beguiled the tediousness and the long voyage by scientific discussions. They indulged in speculations; the discoveries of the day passed in review---wonderful things were told of electricity. Among the passengers was Mr. Morse, who, after listening to a recital of wonderful things concerning electricity, by a fellow-passenger, quietly remarked, "If these statements are true---if such discoveries have really been made---then I can send a message by lightning round the world." Then and there the great discovery was made. On the wide Atlantic---as if the invention that was to change the face of the world scorned the narrow limits of States or Nations---on the wide sea, whose waters touch all climes and bind all the nations of the earth in bonds of unity on the great highway of the commerce of the globe, the great telegraph system came to its birth. The packet ship reached New York in safety. Professor Morse had been absent from his family and native shore for about three years. His friends having been previously apprised of the time he would probably arrive, were assembled on the dock waiting to receive him. But he seemed not to see them. He made no personal or social inquiries for his family, from whom he long, so long, had been absent. He seemed like one demented. He accepted the warm and cordial greetings coldly. His friends were grieved that so short a time and so changed a genial friend into what they now looked upon as a morose and unfeeling man. But he was big with a great discovery that was to agitate and bless the world. He had no thought, no feeling, no faculty for anybody or thing till the telegraph was a living and beyond dispute by the side of the great inventions of the age.

The pathway of the telegraphic inventing was through secret, incredulity and derision. It was the old story of the persecution of Galileo and the refusal of the old monks to look through the telescope lest they should be convinced---it was the old story of Harvey, demonstrating his theory of the circulation of the blood to a gain-saying generation, losing his practice, and, as men thought, losing his senses and going to insane---it was the old story of intelligence with the devil, on the part of the poor printer, who cut out of the first wooden types with his pen-knife, and brought to the eyes of the terrified *citizens*

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Mayoralty.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1865.

To Mr. J. H. Baldwin, Esq., Chairman of Mayoralty Convention of Democratic Ward:

SIR, From a letter signed James Lowry, Jr., published in the *Gazette* of this afternoon, I perceive that he denies that there was any agreement, either on his part or himself or of his friends, that he would not be a candidate for renomination. As you was a member of the Committee appointed to adjust the differences between his friends and mine, and also the Chairman of the Convention, please state what the arrangement was. Yours respectfully, WM. C. MCCARTHY.

NO. 118 DIAMOND STREET, }
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1865. }

W. C. MCCARTHY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—In answer to your note of this p. m., I have to say that I understood the arrangement entered into by the committee [of] which you were, to be substantially as follows: That your name was a candidate for the Mayoralty should be withdrawn, and Mr. Lowry should be unanimously nominated by the convention. In consideration of which, the *McCarthy* delegates should leave the whole vote of the convention for their choice of a presiding officer and yourself at the head of the list in opposition to Mr. Lowry.

Very truly, &c., J. H. BALDWIN.

The above letter and reply having been submitted to us, as members of the committee therein referred to, we write in stating that our understanding of the agreement was in that committee. To the same effect, Mr. Baldwin. M. K. MOORHEAD, T. W. DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The writer was a member of the committee referred to in J. H. Baldwin's letter published in the *Dispatch* of this date, relative to the nomination to be undertaken place in the last convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Mayoralty. The gentleman, willingly, to the best of his memory, and understanding what the committee was raised for a few words of explanation may perhaps be necessary. The committee was asked for by the gentleman and his friends for quite another purpose than to nominate Mr. Lowry, and states to pledge themselves to go for McCarthy for the next term, as the writer will endeavor to show. When the latter convention was called to order, Mr. McCarthy and twenty McCarthy men were admitted. A protest was offered by the McCarthy delegates against the Eighth ward delegates who were elected for Lowry. To go back to the Convention, after the vote of this State, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, with power to send for persons and papers. After a full hearing the Committee of the Whole reported unanimously in favor of the admission of the Eighth ward delegates in favor of the latter, which report was signed by crowded out of Committee of Nine.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.—On Saturday afternoon a countryman and his wife, who reside near Dunningville, Washington County, entered Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co.'s dry goods establishment, on Market street, and made some purchases. The woman after ward went into Howe's trimming store, and while there she stole several bolts of ribbon, a shawl and two handkerchiefs. The theft was discovered shortly after she left the store, when the Mayor, who was informed of the circumstance, dispatched Officer Moessner in search of her. The officer discovered the man and woman in a wagon, with their wagon loaded, when he arrested them. While at the Mayor's office she endeavored to conceal the stolen articles behind a desk, but an officer detected her in the act. The woman then acknowledged that she had stolen the articles, and said that she could not tell what induced her to do so. She is about fifty years of age, and had never been in the city before. As the articles were trifling value, and the woman had heretofore borne a irreproachable character, Mr. Howe declined to prosecute, when the Mayor discharged her from custody.

SIMILARITY IN NAMES.—The denizens of Monongahela city complain of the annoyance and confusion occasioned by the similarity of the name of Monongahela borough with their own. Mail matter intended for the city frequently finds its way to the *borough*, and on one day last week two gentlemen, on urgent business reached Monongahela city, only to learn that they had travelled thirty miles in the wrong direction. As Monongahela city was the first named, and as it has already changed its name once (from Williamsport,) they request that their down the river neighbors will give their borough a little that with at least the prefix of the word city, and thus relieve them from the annoyance complained of. The borough, however, will probably be consolidated with the city shortly, which will settle the matter definitely, and render any action unnecessary.

A BELLIGERENT HUSBAND.—James R. Weyman, of the First Ward, Allegheny, was arrested on Saturday, and taken before Mayor Lowry on a charge preferred by his wife, Ann, his wife, of assault and battery with intent to kill. The prosecutrix alledges that she married been living with her husband for some time, but for the past with her mother in Birmingham. A few nights ago Weyman called upon her, and after failing to return to his house, which she refused to do, He then struck her a severe blow on the face, and drawing a knife, made a desperate effort to stab her, when some of the neighbors interfered. He had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, when he was committed to jail, in default of bail, to answer the charge.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The hose carriage ordered by Councils for the General Lincoln Fire company, of Allegheny, some months since, has been completed, and is now in service. The carriage was built by Messrs. Workman & Moore, and is similar, in all respects to the one in use by the Hope Company. The Committee on Engines concluded that it was unnecessary to send east for a carriage, while our own mechanics were able to undertake its construction, and accordingly contracted with an Allegheny firm, who have rendered full satisfaction. The Grant Fire Company is now in excellent condition, and is one of the most serviceable organizations in either city.

FIRE ON WOOD STREET.—On Saturday night about ten o'clock, a fire was discovered in the wholesale dry goods establishment of Messrs. Wilson, Carr & Co., on Wood street, near Diamond alley. The fire broke out on the ground floor, and had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given. Upon the arrival of the firemen the doors were burst open, and a flood of water thrown into the building which soon extinguished the flames. The principal damage sustained was from water. The loss is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but the matter will be fully investigated to-day.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—On Saturday afternoon, the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, under command of Gen. L. Adam, passed through this city on their way to their homes. The Subsistence Committee furnished them with an excellent entertainment, which was enjoyed by the veterans, who contrasted it with the reception they had received at Baltimore, where cold coffee and hard tack was spread before them. This is the fourth time this regiment has passed through this city during the war, and in every instance they have met with a cordial reception from the Committee.

VACATION OF CITY HALL.—The Subsistence Committee have concluded to vacate City Hall, and will deliver it over to the city authorities during the present week. The Committee will not, however, suspend operations, as they have secured a room on the corner of Grant street and Home, which will be fitted up so as to entertain four hundred soldiers at one time. The room will be used until all the Western soldiers have been discharged. A sale of the articles not needed for the new establishment will take place at City Hall on Wednesday morning next.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The buildings connected with this place of winter amusement, which are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. James M. Ralph, architect, are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy during the present week. The water has been let into the pond, and on Saturday morning ice had formed to the thickness of half an inch. During the day, however, it disappeared.

LIBRARY MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association this evening for the purpose of choosing a committee to nominate candidates for officers for the ensuing year.

GREAT GIFT SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Simonds & Co., who announce a grand gift sale at No. 74 Fifth street.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The lady manager, Annie Eberle, announces an engagement, to commence this evening, with the celebrated Union spy, Major Pauline Cushman, and the Irish comedian, J. M. Wood. Miss Cushman is not unknown to fame, for the daring part taken by her in the west during the rebellion has given her a celebrity attained by few officers in the secret service of the Government. She is a pleasing actress, and merits large audiences. Mr. Wood is a quiet, genteel Irish comedian, and ranks well in his profession.

THEATRE.—Manager Henderson has re-engaged the favorite young actress, Kate Reignolds, and she will this evening appear in one of her specialties, a new drama called "Piccolo." The play is said to be a perfect re-production of French life, and with its Christmas scene, introduced, and a sketch of Scottish life, the magnificent costumes and markets is exceedingly pleasing and attractive.

MASONIC HALL.—La Rue's famous War Show, "Sherman's March to the Sea," will be unfolded at Masonic Hall this evening, when the great battles will be represented. The last visit of La Rue to this city was signalized by crowded houses, and we presume the present exhibition will not prove less successful.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 9, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106 00	.....
United States 5-20s, old	101 00	.....
United States 7.30s, 1st series	97 00	.....
United States 10 40s	90 50	.....
United States Certificates, new	96 00	.....
Gold	143 00	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh City 6's	88 75	.....
Allegheny Valley Rail'd 7's	.....	103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	79 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock, 1st	9 50	.....
Connellsville Railroad, non-interest	3 50	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9 60	12 00
Citizens' National Bank	.....	85 50
Exchange Bank	84 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	115 00
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bk	56 00	.....
People's National Bank	.....	108 00
Third National Bank	124 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co.	27 00	.....
Cherry Run Central Oil Co.	15	.....

Gold in New York at 10 o'clock, 144¾.

SATURDAY, December 9—P. M.

The local stock market to-day was characterized by no important changes, and was confined to few transactions. Allegheny Valley railroad stock changed hands at 9, which is about its strength, although most holders are asking 12. In bank shares the demand is brisk, with scarcely an improvement in the bids. Holders are firm and with the exception of the People's National, very few sales take place.

—The money market is well supplied with capital, and borrowers are accommodated on good paper at moderate rates. The demand for loans has materially abated, and there is less scrutiny and cautiousness with lenders.

—The downward tendency of gold continues, and excites some apprehension that a heavy decline may occur more rapidly than might be desirable for many interests. It is said that the Assistant Treasurer at New York, sold last Wednesday, $2,000,000, and $1,000,000 more on Thursday, and it is the intention to sell in all, at present, about $5,000,000.

—The New York petroleum stock market is dull, with a slight improvement in Pithole Creek to-day, which is quoted at 14. Bennehoff and Oil Creek declined.

—In Philadelphia petroleum stocks showed some improvement. Sugar Creek went up suddenly to 7¼, an advance of 1½. Era sold at 3, and Maple Shade at 6¼.

—The following dividends have been declared during the past week:

Slippery Rock Petroleum Company..... 5 per cent.
McClelland Oil Company..... 3 per cent.

—The following oil companies have reduced their capital stock since our last issue:

Tarr Homestead, from $400,000 to $300,000.
Winfield Oil Co., from $750,000 to $125,000.
Morgan Run Oil Co., from $400,000 to $100,000.
Lisbon Oil Co., from $500,000 to $150,000.

—It will have been noticed in Mr. McCulloch's report that he estimates a deficit of $112,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. A careful writer in a New York journal undertakes to show that the Secretary has committed an error; but, if so, it is consoling to know that the mistake is on the right side. The writer to whom we refer estimates that it cannot exceed $15,000,000, and bases his statements upon the following data:

	Estimate of Receipts.	Actual and Reports.
Unappropriated Oct. 1,.....	$67,158,815	$67,158,815
Gold thereafter to June 30,.....	175,000,000	125,000,000
Internal taxes to June 30,.....	173,000,000	222,500,000
Lands and miscellaneous,.....	50,000,000	45,000,000
Together,.....	$837,658,815	$459,658,815
To pay all requisitions,.....	$837,658,462	$844,838,462

The Treasury will not, upon a deficit of $15,000,000, or of $50,000,000, be obliged to issue another dollar of new legal-tender currency, and instead of a margin of seven months for speculations upon the necessities of the Treasury, liquidation must be entered upon at once by overtrading banks, of which there are many hundreds, and overtrading merchants and speculators too numerous to count. The estimates of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are amended by the same authority, and placed as follows:

	Estimate of Report.	Income.
Fiscal year 1866-7.		
From customs in gold,.....	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Internal taxes,.....	275,000,000	300,000,000
Miscellaneous and lands,.....	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total income,.....	$400,000,000	$425,000,000
To pay interest,.....	141,542,000	141,542,000
Balance,.....	$258,458,000	$283,458,000
Support of Government,.....	142,776,000	142,776,000
Applicable to public debt,.....	$115,682,000	$140,682,000

Upon this showing, debtors cannot be too prompt in preparing for the change in returns which must follow the retirement of legal-tender money upon which the commercial credits and bank circulation of the country now rest so insecurely. Paper dollar debts are to be paid from the sales and profits of gold dollar merchandise; and those who delay liquidate first will have the most capital left with which to continue business upon the basis of specie payments.

—Cleverly executed counterfeit coin of the nickle three cent denomination are noticed in circulation. It is made of some kind of an alloyed metal, which is much softer and lighter than the genuine coin.

—The report brought by the Asia to the effect that the Spanish Ministry had decided to back out of the Chilean affair, had a depressing effect upon copper, which declined to 37c. per pound, against 40c. a few days ago.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, December 11, 1865. }

Business on Saturday was not very active. The weather during the largest portion of the day was unfavorable for out-door transactions. It looks like winter. The receipts of produce were not large; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The demand was restricted to lots to meet the wants of the home market. Our rivers are in fine navigable order; this will assist business very materially during the present week. The amount of coal that has departed exceeds three millions of bushels. From present appearances another rise seems not to be far distant. A rise in the Monongahela would be the most beneficial, as it would enable boats that have been laid in the upper pools to get out. On both landings activity was the order of the day; boats were loading for various points; on the Monongahela wharf a large amount of freight was shipped. The Julia No. 2 left for Zanesville with a good trip, as usual. The Ontario, for Hannibal, had all the freight she wanted. The Leni Leoti left for Nashville direct, with a good trip. The Yorktown, for St. Louis, had a big cargo. The Forest City left for the Parkersburg oil region with all she wanted. Among the boats that will have dispatch are the following, viz: Kate Robinson, for St. Louis; the Financier, for Cincinnati, and Messenger, for Memphis and New Orleans. The packet Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning; she will return to Zanesville at four P. M. on Tuesday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

RAGS.—The market was not very active. The sales were not large, viz: 15 loads at the scales, $@@21. 1 car baled at $19, and 16 bales on the wharf, $14.

BUTTER.—The receipts are unusually likely to continue so whilst dealers ask the present rates. Sales of packed were reported at 28@29c. Sales fresh roll, 28, 30@32c.

EGGS.—The market was inactive. Sales 1 bbls. 32@ 33c. Prices tend downward.

ASHES.—Were in fair demand. Sales 3 tons Pearls, 12c. Sales common Soda Ash, 8½@9c. Sales refined do, 9½c. Pots, 10c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales 30 lbs Goshen 29@22½c; 20 do Hamburg, 21@21½c.

LIME.—Sales 80 bbls white at $2 25 @ bbl.

LEAD.—Firm. Fisher sold 2,000 lbs pig, on private terms.

CRANBERRIES.—The market contains an ample supply. We note sales of Bells at $6 50@7 @ bbl.

FEED.—Sales 2 tons shorts at 90c.

PROVISIONS.—The new is now being offered. Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., received from smoke-house on Saturday some of the best looking meat we have ever seen, consisting of shoulders, sides and hams. Sales 100 lbs new sugar-cured hams at 25c. Old Bacon—Sales 600 lbs shoulders, 16c.

LARD OIL.—Prices of No. 1 are lower. Sales, 35 bbls, at 2 25 @ gallon.

LARD.—Prices have declined. Sales, 10 bbls, at 22c. The receipts are on the increase.

DRIED BEEF.—New is being offered at 25c.

BEANS.—Dull since the accession of the Peace party for some time; buyers continue shy, purchasing only sufficient to meet their present wants. They don't seem to have faith in the present figures. The supply in the market is ample for all purposes. Extra Family, Sales, 100 bbls at $6 25@6 50. Choice hand-picked do., $10 50. Spring Wheat Flour—Sales in a regular way at $8 50@9 00, according to quality.

GRAIN.—The market was inactive, with a light demand for most descriptions, the rates being nominal. Barley—We note sales, 1,500 bushels at. Fall, Black Spring, 70@75c. Oats—Dull; sales, 2 car loads, at 86; 100 bushels from store at 86@87c. Corn—Wanted. In the same situation; prices were irregular.

SEED.—Flax—Sales, 100 bushels at $2 @ bushel.

HIDES.—Not very active. Sales, New York, 60c. Western, 56c. Buenos Ayres, 58c.

SALT.—Steady, but prices were unchanged. Sales, 200 bbls at, on track at $3 00 @ bbl.

CLEAR.—Sales, 6 bbls, at $100@13 @ bbl.

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 321 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 271 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lacesco Oil Company, 117 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Sellers, Canfield & Co., 245 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Pratt & American Oil Company, 382 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 219 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

McMahon & Co., 200 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 108 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Champion Oil Company, 52 barrels refined oil.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins,.....	20	D. Bushnell,..... 643
H. Shattuck,.....	230	C. Barrington,..... 800
Pew, Neff, Oil Co.,.....	57	M. Hullings,..... 70
Nat. Ref. & Storing Co.,.....	900	Lockhart & Frew,..... 800
Nat. Ref. & Storing Co.,.....	500	Brewer, Burke & Co.,..... 1,500
Washington & Co.,.....	1,000	Hall & Co.,..... 800
W. P. Logan,.....	488	A. McClellan,..... 123
White Brothers,.....	50	Porter & Miller,..... 800
Total,.....		11,400

New York Petroleum Market.

December 9.—The business in Petroleum has been very light, as was to be expected, the National Thanksgiving having intervened, and affected also the business of the day before and the day after. Crude is sold as high as 40c for regular, and 41@42c for No. 1, for low gravity, but the market was dull yesterday at nothing at which to quote. For refined, 47c was paid for 5,000 bbls at 103@42 cents for 40@47 gravity, and 42½ for 5,000 bbls, including some in bulk at 42½@42¾c. For January, 41@42 B. O., and 41 80 @ 40 @ 42, and 41¼ for 40@46 gravity. Refined is in request, and bonded may be quoted at 39½@41 cent for low, closing rather firmly for desirable parcels for export, these being scarce. Corn has arrived freely for light straw at 70c, and for white 2 00 gallons in tin, f. o. b. and 900 barrels for January (bd to 10th) S. S. O. and 30 do, free, in for light straw, and 87@88 for light straw to white. A sale of 100 bbls prime Cumberland was made on private terms, and 90 do, Residuum, $7 75 @ bbl. We notice also sales in Philadelphia of 2,000 bbls Refined in bond for all this month at 96 @ 96½, and 2,500 do for the last half of the month at 96 @ 97.

Receipts at New York since 1st January.

	bbls.	1865.	1864.
	bbls.	557,667	1,560 bbls. 873,238

Exported same time:

	1865.	1864.
From New York,.....	gals. 13,312,385	21,937,040
Other ports,.....	11,541,553	10,097,159
Total,.....	gals. 24,911,938	31,131,199
Same time, 1863,.....		gals. 26,625,385

—Commercial List.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

December 9.—There has been less doing, and the advance recorded last week is nearly maintained. Sales of 3,000 bbls crude at 38½@40c—closing to-day at 39½c; 500 bbls at 40c—closing to-day at 40c; 1,000 bbls at 42c; 500 do at 43c. Residuum at 4 25@5 50, and Benzine, in bond, at 27@30c.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels,.....	6,760
Refined, barrels,.....	9,65

Baltimore Petroleum Market.

December 9.—Quotations for Petroleum are somewhat lower this week, but the market is strong, and would be active were there any stock here for sale. There is however, very little offering, and the few retails are having sold ahead. We quote refined to-day at 46c in bulk, 49@50c free, and Benzine at 36c in bond, and 40c in gallon free.

The Lone Star is loading with Petroleum for Liverpool at on freight.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

December 9.—Provisions have a spiritless market. Mess Pork is offered at 29 50, without demand at better than $27 50, and not much at that. Lard was offered at 16c in tierces quite liberally. We learn a sale was made at 15½c in tierces, and 16c for kegs. Bulk Meats received little or no attention. Shoulders, nearly cured, are held at 12c. Sides at 15c. Clear Rib at 15¾c, and Clear at 17c, but with little or no demand, even at these figures. Green Meats are in moderate demand. Smoulders are quoted at 9c. Sides at 12c. Hams at 14½@16c. Eight weights of the latter are decidedly preferred, and to such the outside figures apply, though not readily obtained.

Major McFeely has concluded the awards of bids referred to in our paper of Wednesday. 800 barrels mess pork at $28 50. 500 bbls at $28 60. 250 bbls at $28 75. 100 bbls at $29 75. 75,000 pounds of bacon were awarded at 19½c.

The provision market is thus reported by George W. Phillips, Jr., in his circular of this date:

"There has been but little change in the market for hogs during the week past; the receipts are still light at all points, yet the prevailing impression is, that hogs are being held back, either for higher prices, (which I do not expect to see soon,) or with a view of good profit at lower prices by feeding later and bringing the animal to a heavier market in the fall or early winter. It has almost supplied this market with hogs this season, and we are informed that she is not done yet. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have yet many hogs to spare, they must come, sooner or later, is considered a certainty, but would be a surprise many of the knowing ones if Cincinnati packed more hogs this season than last, remains dull and nominal, even at a reduction of one-eighth of a cent @ lb; we quote 12@13 cents for fair to fancy. Lard is dull at 15½@15¾c for good to fancy. Bulk Meats are in moderate demand, and firmly held at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 15@15½c for clear rib sides. Sugar-cured Hams are in moderate demand, and firmly held at 16@17c for plain to fancy. Pickled Pork is in fair demand at 28@29 50 per bbl. Bacon—Sales of 100 boxes Cumberland at 15½c; 50 boxes Cincinnati sugar-cured at 16½c; 50 boxes Cincinnati plain